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heritance from previous life habits. A *cænotelic* character of previous life-zone habitus often becomes a *paleotelic* character in a subsequent habitus. The "somatic habitus" is generally the expression of the latest life habits.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS IN WAR TIMES

A NUMBER of our scientific societies have deemed it advisable "on account of the war" to either cancel or postpone their future meetings and conventions. The American Electrochemical Society disapproves of this action and at its recent board meeting adopted resolutions encouraging rather than discouraging the holding of meetings.

Modern warfare is not so much a matter of prowess at arms as it is a stupendous engineering undertaking. To hasten this war to an early and victorious close our many thousand engineers must bring to bear every possible effort. However, individual, independent effort is not desirable at this time: *concertive* action is absolutely essential for the most efficient service.

In order to expedite the solution of many of the new problems that have arisen as a direct consequence of our martial state, unrestricted discussion of the problems (with but few exceptions) at scientific meetings is bound to give all of us a clearer understanding of the real points at issues, of the urgent needs of our country at this momentous hour.

Meetings of scientific and technical societies have ever served as a great stimulus for their members and have been a "clearing house" for many of the best thoughts and ideas of our professional men.

Let us follow the good example set us by England. Let us encourage rather than discourage the holding of scientific meetings in these war times. When England found herself confronted with a very serious shortage of sulphuric acid, glass, dyes, electrodes, brass, furnaces, etc., the scientific societies arranged symposiums on these subjects and invited not only all of the members to attend, but, further, urged those factory men who were not members to come to the meetings to give their views and

experiences and to learn all they could in return.

Just as a large business corporation depends upon the organized effort and efficiency of the several units and departments, so does our government, now more than ever, look to the organized concerte effort of its large engineering bodies for quick and efficient results. Let us continue our meetings and hold them more frequently than ever before.

COLIN G. FINK

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE fourth number of Volume 3 of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* contains the following articles:

"A Re-determination of the Value of the Electron and of Related Constants:" R. A. Millikan, Ryerson Physical Laboratory, University of Chicago. The values for the charge on the electron, the Avogadro constant, etc., are given with estimates of the accuracy of the result.

"Body Pigmentation and Egg Production in the Fowl:" J. Arthur Harris, A. F. Blakeslee and D. E. Warner, Station for Experimental Evolution, Cold Spring Harbor, New York. A strong negative correlation exists between the October ear-lobe pigmentation and the egg production of the year.

"Variability of Germ Cells of Sea Urchins:" A. J. Goldfarb, College of the City of New York, and Department of Marine Biology, Carnegie Institution of Washington. The varying behavior of the eggs in the experiments of Loeb, Lillie, Wasteneys and others, was apparently due in large part to variation in the physiologic condition of the eggs they used.

"Transplantation of Limbs:" Ross G. Harrison, Osborn Zoological Laboratory, Yale University. The experiments confirm previous ones, showing that the limb bud is a self-differentiating body: they also show that the laterality of the fore limb may be affected by its new surroundings.

"The Shapes of Group Molecules Forming the Surfaces of Liquids:" Irving Langmuir,